

Anderson Intelligencer.

ANDERSON C. H. S. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, NOV. 27, 1873.

We are indebted to Senator John Wilson for a copy of the State Treasurer's report for the fiscal year ending 31st of October, 1873.

The election of a Chief Justice is one of the duties devolving upon the General Assembly this winter. There seems to be considerable opposition to the re-election of Chief Justice Moses, if any suitable man can be brought forward to oppose him. C. D. Melton, Esq., of Columbia, Judge Greene, of Sumter, and Judge Carpenter, are among the names already suggested for the position.

The proposition to divide the payment of taxes is a good one, but it should be so arranged that tax-payers would have the privilege of paying the entire tax at one time, or a part this winter and the balance next summer, at their option. Some persons can better afford to pay their entire tax now, as they will not likely have the money hereafter, and a large number would not care to divide the payments, but prefer to get rid of the trouble and vexation at once.

Remedy for the Panic.

It is conceded on all hands, remarks one of our exchanges, that a deficiency in the circulation is the main trouble at this time. How shall this be remedied? Let all who have any currency locked up, pay their debts at once. This will set the ball in motion, which is all that is wanted to restore healthy action. The crops can then be moved, and the business of the country will go on as usual. The remedy for the hard times is simple, and as there is obliged to be a starting point, we would kindly undertake to lead in this matter, whenever one or two thousand persons indebted to this office will unlock the currency in their possession, and enable us to face our creditors with becoming boldness. We are anxious to "circulate" the greenbacks, and there is no doubt as to the efficiency of this remedy, provided delinquent subscribers and dilatory advertisers are willing to test its efficacy. We are disposed to make the sacrifice for the public good, and help to relieve this community of the embarrassments occasioned by the panic.

The Cuban Embroglio.

The capture of the Virginias, and the subsequent action of the Cuban authorities in putting to death the leaders of that expedition, has created much excitement throughout this country and Europe within the past two weeks. The newspapers generally have demanded that the United States government should resent the conduct of the Cuban authorities, and the large majority were clamorous for a war with Spain. The most sensational telegrams have appeared from day to day, and meetings have been held in the principal cities, North and South, where public sentiment was manufactured to order, and the authorities were urged to take possession of Cuba, without regard to the consequences. President Grant was relied upon to precipitate the United States into a war with Spain, but he maintained his usual coolness and reticence, awaiting full developments, and declaring that Congress alone had the power to institute aggressive measures. In the meantime, there was active preparation in the navy department, and things generally assumed a warlike appearance. Gen. Sickles, the American Minister to Spain, it was currently reported, had met with indignities from the Spanish authorities and populace, but the reports were exaggerated and untrue, and it is now claimed that he received every consideration and respect. Altogether, we think there has been an unnecessary excitement and undue clamor for hasty action. The United States will not suffer the conduct of the Cuban authorities to remain unnoticed, and Spain will make every reparation it is now possible. The matter will be submitted to arbitration, and the prospects of a war will fade away into the dim distance, while the thousands of ardent patriots who were anxious to display their valor and heroism will resume their ordinary occupations in life, without even a smell of villainous gunpowder.

How to Procure Laborers.

Rev. Tilman B. Gaines, of Columbia, visited our town last Thursday, and addressed a small number of citizens in the Court House, upon the important subject of labor and immigration. His address was pointed and brief, setting forth the necessity for adding to our population, and showing the manner in which it can be done with individual effort. He announced that his purpose was to awaken interest on this subject throughout the State, and to this end he was visiting the prominent localities, with a hope of inducing an earnest effort on the part of a few men in every community. He represented no immigration agency, but his plans were so fully matured that there was no difficulty in procuring laborers of any kind through him, and he had been engaged in this work for some time. His method of procedure was to get the citizens to make an appointment of some trustworthy person, who is to act as their agent, and whenever one or more laborers were wanted, the agent received a deposit of fifteen or twenty dollars, which was retained by him until the laborer arrived. The party sending the order and making the deposit was incurring no risk, as the agent kept the money until the order was filled. In no instance would the amount required exceed \$20, which is refunded by the laborer out of his wages. The following gentlemen have consented to act as agents for their respective communities, and will furnish every information as to the plan of Mr. Gaines, viz:

B. F. CRAYTON, Anderson C. H.

G. W. MCGEE, Belton.

THOS. CRUMES, Williamston.

J. & L. L. McCULLOUGH, Honea Path.

Mr. Gaines expected to leave for New York this week, and will remain there for two months, perfecting the scheme for bringing laborers and their families to our State. Immigrants of every class and from every nationality can be induced to make their homes in South Carolina, and the door is wide open now for our people to make the experiment.

Bring Back the South Carolinians.

It is a well known fact that the natives of South Carolina, scattered far and wide from the Savannah River to the Rio Grande, never lose their identity, and always claim the proud title of South Carolinians as a badge of honor. Other States are forgotten by their sons, amid new scenes and fresh surroundings, and there is no desire to revisit the home of earlier years. But with the South Carolinians, living in a distant land, the case is different, and there is a longing for the homes of their fathers. Col. D. Wyatt Aiken, who has traveled much over the Southwest since the war, says that he has never met a native Carolinian that was not desirous of being domiciled once more in his native State. Some are not disposed to acknowledge this desire in so many words, who are peculiarly able to gratify their inmost wishes. But the large majority are kept from utilizing this idea by sheer necessity! Others are unable to re-appear among their former neighbors, and assume their old status as well-to-do citizens, because their substance has been wasted to some extent, and false pride prevents them from turning back to the home of their more youthful and prosperous days. Some of these considerations are keeping away hundreds of citizens, who would prefer to live in South Carolina, even though down-trodden and oppressed.

Now, why not make an effort to bring back a portion of those who left the old State, and have been disappointed at the result of their endeavors to find a better home? Every inducement is held out to our citizens, tempting them to forsake the land of their ancestors, but there is no corresponding effort to avert the consequences of the emigration which has been steadily depopulating the State for so many years. The railroads are employed to people the Southwest, by securing low rates to emigrants, and we should make use of the same means to induce a return of the hundreds and thousands of citizens, whose dreams of prosperity and happiness are not realized, and who are desirous of getting back to the mother State. It appears entirely practicable to secure a similar arrangement with the railroads, by which persons in other States might purchase emigrant tickets to South Carolina, such as are now offered to those of our citizens wishing to emigrate in the opposite direction. Then why not inaugurate the movement at once, and afford an equal opportunity for re-peopling the State, instead of tamely submitting to the discrimination against our best interests? Having secured the advantage of emigrant rates, and placing within the reach of our friends the golden opportunity, the tide must inevitably recede, if the reports are true that South Carolinians, as a general rule, are dissatisfied in their adopted homes. Let it be known and urged that a cordial welcome awaits them here, and a helping hand be extended whenever necessary to friends and kindred. A general movement in this direction will accomplish wonders, and the dawn of political and industrial redemption will speedily appear.

Brief Mention of Local Incidents.

The quarterly celebration of the Baptist Sunday School will take place on next Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock. Several addresses are expected.

The annual convocation of Burning Bush Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., will take place on next Monday night, when officers will be elected to serve the ensuing year.

A drove of Tennessee hogs was brought to this place last week by Mr. Stokely, and sales were made at 6 cents gross. Another drove belonging to Mr. R. A. Davis arrived on Monday last, and sold at 6 cents.

The Anderson Medical Society held an interesting meeting on Saturday last, and discussed topics of interest to the profession. The Society meets on the fourth Saturday in each month, and every physician within reach ought to attend.

B. F. Crayton & Sons have received another supply of gilt-edge butter of the finest quality, which we take pleasure in recommending to housekeepers. We speak from experience. The quality is superior to any yet brought to this market.

We predicted some time ago that the matrimonial market would be lively this fall. The number of weddings already celebrated and those expected in a short time fully verify the prediction. In consequence of the panic, however, some of the young men are likely to rehearse the old, old story for another season.

An absent-minded individual entered Ashley's boot and shoe establishment the other day, and wanted his boy measured for a pair of shoes. "But where's the boy?" asked the foreman. "Thunder!" said the man; "I've left the boy at home! I'll go and get him;" and off he started for his house, in the upper part of town.

One of our citizens, noted for his Union proclivities before the war, has made application to President Grant for the position of quartermaster in the Cuban struggle. He was discharged from the Confederate army for excessive obesity, and is unfit for active service, but thinks he can meet the requirements of a quartermaster.

Confirmation of Trial Justices.

The Senate has confirmed the following appointments of Trial Justices in Anderson County: John Wilson, W. H. D. Gaillard, John C. Whitefield, John L. Bryan, James McLesky, James J. Gilmer, D. L. Hall, R. N. Wright, Larkin Newton, W. G. Smith and S. S. Jones.

A public meeting will be held at Picken's C. H. on Monday next, which is saturday in December, to consider the important subject of drainage, and for the purpose of co-operating with Anderson and other counties in memorializing the Legislature.

It is computed in one of the journals that Spain, in five years, has lost 75,000 men in Cuba, and the insurgents 40,000 men. Rather than give the Southern States independence, the United States sacrifices nearly a million of lives and \$5,000,000,000 of property. The cases are different only in magnitude, except as relates to this horrible and unnecessary slaughter of so many men, which, while it is only war, is like the stern reality of all wars, devilish and sanguinary, rather than humane and Christian.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

Commencement of the Williamston Female College.

The second annual commencement of this promising and flourishing institution occurred on last Wednesday and Thursday, 19th and 20th inst. It was certainly what the faculty have been trying all the season to make it a success. The new building not being quite finished, the dedication of the Chapel was postponed until some future time.

On Wednesday night, Dr. William Williams, of the Southern Theological Seminary, delivered an eloquent and highly interesting sermon before the Young Ladies' Christian Association. At eleven o'clock Thursday morning, Prof. J. H. Carlisle, of Wofford College, delivered a sound and logical address on "Truth" to the young ladies of the Erosopic Society. The speaker endeavored in plain and simple words to impress upon them the evil of acting as well as of telling an untruth—of pretending to be very glad to see their friends when they meet them, and very sorry to part with them, when they really entertained feelings just the opposite.

The closing concert and graduating exercises took place on Thursday evening. The services began with prayer by Dr. Meynardie at precisely 7 o'clock, although the crowd continued to pour in until late. Both the eyes and the ears of the spectators enjoyed a splendid feast for several hours in looking at the beautiful young ladies, and listening at the equally sweet music. We were struck particularly by two pieces—"Mollie Reed's Uncle" and the "Monument of Peace"—composed by the President of the College, as being not only well gotten up, but also well acted. We have never seen better order and attention on such an occasion. The concert closed with prayer by Dr. Meynardie, when the benediction having been pronounced, he delivered a short and pointed address, in which he set forth the claims, purposes and prospects of the institution, after which several hundred dollars worth of stock were taken. Altogether, the commencement was a very auspicious one; and having visited Due West and several other commencements, I am prepared to say that it cannot be excelled in the upper portion of this State.

A SPECTATOR.

For the Anderson Intelligencer.

MR. EDITOR: The following Act of the Legislature, "For the Better Protection of Religious Worship," was approved February 20, 1873:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,

That if any person shall, willfully and maliciously, disturb or interrupt any meeting, assembly or congregation, convened for the purpose of religious worship, or shall enter such meeting while in a state of intoxication, or shall use or sell spirituous liquors, or use blasphemous language at or near the place of meeting, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction, be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than twenty or more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, or less than thirty days, or both, or either, at the discretion of the Court.

Now, Mr. Editor, will any of your readers have the kindness, through your valuable paper, to answer the following question: If the above is the law in regard to the protection of religious worship, and if, after such worship has been seriously disturbed, (as was the case recently in our County,) the proper authorities, after days of trouble, arrest and turn over to the Court for trial the disturbers of God's worship, and the only thing heard from the Court on the subject is "No bill," what are we to understand by this law?

INQUIRER.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

The active and intelligent correspondent of the Charleston News and Courier furnishes excellent reports of the proceedings of the General Assembly, and we make the following extracts from recent letters:

COLUMBIA, November 19.

The tax levy upon which the House is now engaged seems likely to create as much trouble and confusion as the settlement of the funded debt. The comptroller's report of the new assessments has not been made, and, besides, it is considered extremely doubtful whether a tax can be legally levied at all at an extra session of the Legislature. The bill came up as unfinished business in the House to-day, Gen. Wallace holding the floor from yesterday. He spoke for a few minutes in the same impressive tone as on yesterday. Reading from article 10, section 5 of the constitution, he maintained that only a regular annual tax was contemplated or authorized, and the present bill would, therefore, even if it passed, be unconstitutional, null and void. The time was very near at hand, he said, for the regular session. The comptroller can have his report prepared in the meantime and furnished the General Assembly, and then proper and intelligent legislative action might be taken in the premises. He closed with a motion that the bill be postponed until the regular session. Had a vote been taken at once, the motion would have been sustained, for the members were evidently impressed by the views advanced. But the lovers of the loaves and fishes saw the danger their darling bill was in and came rushing to the rescue.

Bowley, (colored,) of Georgetown, who is chairman of the committee of ways and means, was first to the front. He hoped that the House would not postpone the bill, because the necessities of the State demanded its immediate passage. The levying of a tax for the new fiscal year, he said, one of the main purposes for which the extra session had been convened, and ought not and could not be disregarded or postponed. The opposition by the Conservatives in his opinion, amounted to nothing, he said, they had fought every tax bill which was ever passed by the General Assembly. They would not be so pugnacious, thinks Bowley, if it were not that their constituency demanded it of them, and their seats were dependent upon their carrying out the wishes of their constituency. What a pity it is that the constituency of Bowley and of other colored members were not of the same way of thinking. Kent, (colored,) of Darlington, agreed with Bowley. He thought the tax necessary, and he believed the people could pay it with less inconvenience now than later in the winter. Starvation, he said, was staring the people in the face, and he knew many in his county who have scarcely enough money on hand to pay the poll tax, and if the levy be postponed they would not have even that much.

Mr. Cannon, (Conservative,) of Spartanburg, favored the postponement of the bill. He had been, he said, to see the comptroller and ascertain what the returns from the county auditors were not yet received, but would be within a few days. Until they were received he maintained that the General Assembly could take no intelligent action in the premises.

Mr. John B. Cochran, who is the author of the substitute bill, rose to explain his position. He desired, he said, to place himself upon a record as not favoring a levy at this time. The House had called upon the committee for a bill, and in obedience to the request of the House he had reported the substitute as best suited to the purpose designed. He did not think a levy should be made until full information was received as to the new assessments. Hurley opposed an immediate levy also, and moved that the bill be recommitted. Both motions were lost, and the bill was put upon its second reading. One mill was taken from the four for deficiencies and set apart to pay the claim of Hardy Solomon. An amendment was offered in regard to the tax for county purposes, proposing a levy of five mills instead of three for Greenville, Pickens and Charleston Counties. Arbores moved to strike out Charleston. Pending the discussion of the motion the House adjourned.

COLUMBIA, November 20.

Every day but develops fully the weakness of the government and its incapacity to grapple successfully with the complicated financial issues which previous ill-advised and corrupt legislation have precipitated upon the State. The extra session was called to adjust the bonded debt, and to provide for a levy of taxes to meet the expenditures of the fiscal year commencing November 1. No final action has been taken with regard to the bonds, and as to the levy of a tax the pertinent inquiry arises, can any intelligent movement be made in that direction until the debt has been adjusted, and the new valuations of property made known? It is patent that if there is to be any bona fide adjustment of the debt it must be made before the levy of the annual tax, so that the interest upon the adjusted debt may be provided for. Under the constitution there can be but one levy made per annum; consequently if the levy is made before the amount of the bonded debt is fixed and the annual interest known there cannot possibly be provided any fund to pay the interest, and without this no matter at what figure the scaling may be fixed it will amount to nothing, for the regularity and certainty of the interest is the only rational inducement which can be given to the bondholders to surrender the bonds which they now hold for other bonds of face value.

Furthermore, it is absurd to make a levy of a rate per centum for taxes, as the General Assembly is proceeding to do, without knowing what is the taxable basis upon which the tax is to be collected. No member of the Legislature, nor does any one of the Legislature, unless it be the comptroller Hoge, know what the taxable property of the State is. In the year 1870, when Neagle made his first report as comptroller general, the taxable property of the State was estimated at \$184,000,000. This was before the bonds had depreciated, and when the credit of the State was comparatively good. Now it is maintained that there is an assessed value of only \$150,000,000, which makes a difference of some \$34,000,000, for which discrepancy no adequate explanation has ever yet been made. There has been no general reduction of assessments since 1870, and where one piece of property has been returned at a lower price, there has been at least one other proportionally increased. It is rumored now that the assessments have been considerably advanced, and surely the least that the General Assembly could do before making a levy would be to ascertain precisely how the figures stand. The comptroller is not required by law to make his report until the regular session of the General Assembly convenes, and I get it from a pretty direct source that he is intentionally withholding the amount in order that the General Assembly may be forced, as it were, to make the levy upon a basis of \$150,000,000, and thus give the State or the treasurer and the comptroller general a much larger amount of money than might be intended.

The bill to raise supplies, or the levy bill, as it may perhaps be better called, passed its second reading in the House to-day. An amendment providing for the levy of five mills for county purposes in Greenville and Pickens Counties was adopted. Charleston, which was in the original amendment, was stricken out. An additional mill was also put upon Spartanburg County to pay for bridges heretofore erected. J. P. Moore, (Conservative,) of Greenville, offered an amendment which was adopted providing for the postponement of one-half the tax until June 1st, and that the penalty upon the latter half shall not attach until after the first of August. Hurley got in an amendment making the coupons upon the expected "funding bonds" and the certificates of indebtedness authorized by the General Assembly receivable for taxes. On motion of Mackey "bills receivable" for taxes stricken from the section, naming the kind of currency in which the taxes are to be paid. After the supply bill, in the House, the bill to provide for the payment of certain claims was taken up, and, after considerable debate, Sections 1 and 2 were passed. The bill, which I have explained heretofore, provides for the payment in money from the treasury, or, in case that cannot be had, in certificates of indebtedness, of \$19,000 to Phineas F. Frazee for pay-certificates and bills payable of Parker held by Frazee. Bills payable is the name given to sundry notes negotiated by Parker under authority of a joint resolution of the session of '71-'72 for the purpose of raising money to meet legislative expenses. There seems to be no end of them, and they are scattered in every direction. This is the fourth or fifth bill of joint resolution which is under way in the General Assembly to pay such claims, and, if the thing keeps on, there will be nothing soon left for any one, and enough of certificates of indebtedness will be put upon the market to pay all of the incoming taxes.

The committee of free conference appointed at the last session of the General Assembly, agreed upon and reported the bill to aid and encourage manufactures in the State. There are various amendments recommended by the committee—striking out internal improvements, railroad enterprises, &c. There is considerable interest manifested in the measure by members of the Legislature, and I think it will be passed. It exempts all capital employed in the manufacture of cotton, &c., from taxation for a term of years.

COLUMBIA, November 22.

On Tuesday next the regular session of the General Assembly will convene. The extra session may be considered as over, and a review of its action is in order. It has cost the State at least \$125,000. What consideration has been given for it? There is none that I can see, unless it be the repeal of the law authorizing the comptroller general to give notice of the rate per centum of taxation to the county auditors, and the consequent defeat of the tax in the suit of Morton, Bliss & Co. This was done within three days after the meeting of the extra session, and the balance of the time consumed has been simply an expense to the State without any benefit whatever. As to adjusting the bonded debt of the State the General Assembly is as far from it now as it was on the first day of the session. The forty per centum scaling bill will probably become an act, and it is about the best and the only thing that the present General Assembly can do towards settling the troubled debt question.

The interest in the gubernatorial election of next fall is being increased from day to day. The question is, shall Frank Moses be re-nominated by the Republicans or not? There are a great many, a very great many, and very influential Republicans, who are opposed to Moses, and the preponderance of opinion is that he cannot secure the next nomination. He has lost his main friends in the party. Patterson and Worthington, who were amongst his chief supporters last year, have deserted him. R. B. Elliott, too, who did most, perhaps, than any one else to secure Moses' nomination at the last convention, is now bitterly opposed to him, and it is difficult to see where Moses' strength is to come from outside of himself. There is not a leading Republican

who supports Moses earnestly, and he has offended nearly every one of them beyond recall. A Republican showed me yesterday a string of charges upon which it is proposed to impeach Gov. Moses for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The charges are in brief, that the Governor received, a heavy bribe for approving the printing bill of last session, amounting to \$325,000—that he made a corrupt arrangement with a view to his last nomination, pledging his father's (the chief-justice) decision upon the validity of the Blue Ridge scrip, and that he has been influenced in the exercise of his power of patronage by sordid and corrupt motives. It is hardly probable that the impeachment will be made, but it is very certain that it is contemplated by certain parties, for I have seen the articles of impeachment written out. Moses is working his own political cards, and is hedging all he knows how. He relies upon the distribution of the patronage of his office to secure sufficient influence in the counties to control the primary conventions. There are several Republican candidates whose names are spoken of as possible antagonists to Moses.

Of these are C. D. Melton, Senator Robertson, Attorney General Melton and Judge John T. Greene, of Sumter. Judge Graham's name is also mentioned. Senator Robertson is regarded as the most available man, if he will consent to enter the field. He has some fine running qualities for a Republican. He has never stolen anything, has ever been affable and accommodating, and he has a strong desire to regain entirely the confidence of the better class of the community. The only drawback to Robertson is his health. He says that his nervous system is in such a condition that he could not well undergo the excitement of a State canvass.

ITEMS—EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE.

Four counties in Iowa have elected women for school superintendents.
The official vote of Virginia gives Kemper a majority of 28,146 for Governor.
The McDuffie (Ga.) Journal nominates Hon. A. H. Stephens for President in 1876.
Laurens, Union, and Chester report a light fall of snow on Wednesday, 19th inst.
Mrs. Edwin M. Stanton, the widow of the late Secretary of War, died in Philadelphia on the 19th inst.
Ex-Judge Rutland, of Winooski, was recently stricken down with apoplexy, but is now improving and likely to recover.
Maj. Clarence J. Prentice, son of the late George D. Prentice, was killed in Kentucky recently by being thrown from a buggy.
A Washington special to the New York Post says that an attempt will be made during the next session of Congress to restore the franking privilege.
President Grant says that he has not yet indicated the appointment of Chief Justice, which fact would not be publicly known until the meeting of Congress.
The South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Church South will meet at Sumter on the 10th of December. Bishop McTear is expected to preside over its deliberations.
Hon. John P. Hale died at his home in Dover, N. H., on the 19th inst., in the 67th year of his age. He represented New Hampshire in the United States Senate for many years, and was Minister to Spain since the war.

Messrs. James W. Fowler & Co., of Abbeville, have made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Their failure is attributable to the financial panic and an unfortunate cotton speculation.

Twelve years has passed since specie payments were suspended, and it is estimated that, at this time, at least, one-third of the population of the United States are absolutely unacquainted with the national coins.

The Executive Committee of the Southern Historical Society have secured the services of Gen. Wade Hampton, who will begin an active canvass to enlarge the membership and collect material for the archives of the Society.

Captain Matthew C. Perry, of the United States Navy, a nephew of the famous Commodore Perry who gained distinction during the war of 1812, died in New York on the 16th inst. He was a son of the late Commodore M. C. Perry.

It is understood that Secretary Fish has made an imperative demand upon Spain for the immediate restoration of property captured from American citizens in Cuba, as he desires to report to Congress that the stipulated restoration has been made.

Putting the current crop of cotton down at four millions of bales, it is estimated that the shrinkage in cotton since the opening of the present season has been fully twenty-five dollars per bale or \$100,000,000 lost to the cotton planters by the decline of the staple.

Columbus Carter, colored, who was convicted at the recent term of the Court of General Sessions at Chester, of the murder of Green Estes, and sentenced to be hung on the 21st instant, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, and has been taken to the penitentiary.

Secretary Delano is reported to have written a letter since the Ohio election in which he declares that under no circumstances will he be a candidate for United States Senator from Ohio. It is barely possible that the Democratic majority of 17 on joint ballot in the Ohio Legislature had something to do with this resolute determination.

William B. Taylor, who has just been elected Governor of Wisconsin, is a native of New England, and has been living in the State of his adoption for twenty-five years. He is a wealthy farmer and is President of the Wisconsin Agricultural Society. He belongs to the simon-pure Democracy, and was a "copperhead" during the war.

Ex-Senator R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, has written a letter explanatory of his proposition that the Federal Government shall compensate the late slave holders of the South for the loss of their slave property. His scheme is that \$400,000,000 be deposited with the Southern State governments to be loaned without interest to the ex-slaveholders.

Captain Joseph Fry, the commander of the Virginian, was a native of Florida and was forty-six years of age. He entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1844, and remained in the navy until 1861, when he resigned and entered the Confederate service. He leaves a wife and seven children, the oldest a cripple and the youngest only four years of age.

The Augusta Constitutionalist says: If the United States seriously desire to take Cuba, of course it can be done. But it may not be either a cheap or a bloodless undertaking. Spain has generally good friends, in her hour of need. She may not be without a backer on the present occasion. And if that backer would prove a great naval power, the complication would prove a serious one indeed.

The President will recommend in his message that an amendment be made to the constitution, conferring upon the President the power to veto a portion of a bill should he deem such portion objectionable, and approve the remainder, making the act a law as thus amended; also that no bills should be sent to the President for his signature within twenty-four hours of the adjournment of Congress.

The Late James Birnie.

The following tributes to the memory of the late James Birnie, Esq., of Greenville, show the estimation in which he was held by the Masonic fraternity, and are published for the information of all concerned:

M. W. GRAND LODGE OF A. F. M., OF S. C. }
GRAND EAST, CHARLESTON, }
NOVEMBER 15th, 1873. }

Dear Brethren:—It becomes my sad duty to announce to the Craft of this jurisdiction the death of Right Worshipful Brother James Birnie, junior grand warden, which took place at Greenville, Nov. 11th inst.

By this awful dispensation of the Allwise Architect, our temple is again shrouded in mourning. Ours is no common loss. Courteous in his manner, loyal in his friendships, earnest in his duty; gifted with a mind not only clear and penetrating, but capable of sustained thought and action, and with a walk and conversation of unblemished purity, our brother gave tone to the circle in which he moved, and to the craft the promise of a brilliant career. But the bow which spanned our heavens has withdrawn its light, and we sit in darkness, illumined only by the "Star in the East." It is my order that our altars throughout the entire State be draped with mourning for the space of sixty days, in token of our fraternal regards.

R. S. BRUNS, Grand Master.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY GRAND HIGH PRIEST, CHARLESTON, S. C., 17th NOVEMBER, A. I. 2403.

To the High Priests and Companions of the Subordinate Chapters in this Jurisdiction: COMPANIONS:—It becomes my sad duty to announce to you the death of the Grand High Priest of South Carolina, James Birnie died at his home in Greenville, on the 12th instant, from an attack of diphtheria, but three days' duration; so suddenly was he called upon to enter within the veil, and to present his life-work for the inspection and approval of the Great Overseer.

It is neither the time nor the occasion to enter into any lengthened notice of our brother. The stroke is yet too severe; the shadow too dark. But all those good fortune it was to know him; in his private life as a man, in his public life as a Mason; who have watched his course in Caputary Masonry, as he stood among us, filling an arduous and important position after another, and filling them all with credit to himself and with the greatest honor and benefit to the Craft, can feel and realize how the Chapter Masons of South Carolina will reel under the blow which deprives them of their head.

A more extended tribute to his worth will doubtless be paid hereafter by the Grand Chapter of South Carolina. But to do present honor to his memory, it is ordered that the jewels and working tools of the Craft in this jurisdiction be draped with mourning for the space of ninety days, and that in the minute book of each subordinate chapter a blank page be inscribed with his name.

In heartfelt sympathy, I am fraternally yours,
AUGUSTINE T. SMYTHE,
Deputy Grand High Priest of South Carolina.

Warren D. Wilkes has been appointed preceptor of the United Brethren for Anderson County.

All who are afflicted with Cancer, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lung Disease, or any long standing or obscure disease, should call and see Dr. Lindley at the Waverly House on the 5th December. He will only stay for one day.

THE MARKETS.

ANDERSON, Nov. 26, 1873.
The Cotton market has been unusually active during the past week, and prices have steadily advanced. Sales for the week 532 bales. Prices range to-day from 12 1/2 to 13 1/2.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 24.
Cotton steady—middlings 14 1/2.

ALEX. G. GIBSON, of New York, Nov. 24.
Cotton quiet; sales 1,338 bales, at 15 1/2 to 16.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED, in the Baptist Church, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 25th, 1873, by Rev. L. M. Ayer, Mr. LUTHER P. SMITH and Miss A. AYER, daughter of the officiating clergyman, all of Anderson.

Printers' Fee received.

MARRIED, on November 20, 1873, by Rev. W. A. Hodges, Mr. E. B. HALL and Miss MARY E. WEBB, all of Anderson County.

Printers' Fee received.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. GENA EVANS MAULDIN departed this life, at Atlanta, Ga., on the 18th of June, 1873, in the twenty-second year of her age, in the full assurance of a blessed immortality.

Mrs. Mauldin was the daughter of Mrs. Sarah E. and the late Dr. Jno. E. B. Evans, of Columbia, S. C. When a little child, she was very bright, cheerful and affectionate, and showed evidences of piety at a very early age. In the summer of 1863, she professed conversion, joined the Baptist Church in Columbia, and was baptized by her beloved pastor, Rev. J. M. C. Breakey. From that time until her death she was a zealous member, and by Divine strength was enabled to sustain a happy, cheerful, Christian character. She was commended to others by a most engaging cheerfulness, and a disposition highly social, which enabled her at once to enter into communion with friends and strangers.

On the 12th of January, 1871, she became the wife of Joab L. Mauldin, who has experienced life's keenest anguish in her untimely death. She exhibited the untiring and affectionate anxiety of a Christian mother for little Guy, her only child. As a wife she was watchful and affectionate, and faithfully discharged the duties of that sacred relation. The happiness of her companion perpetually occupied her thoughts. None but he who was the dearest object of her love could know its depth, its strength and its purity.

This great sorrow was doomed soon to fade. The seeds of a fatal consumption were lurking in her frame, and in the fall of 1871 began to make themselves known. In August of the following year she had a severe attack of fever, and sank into a fatal decline. She suffered long, and often in agony, but in all her conflicts with her sufferings the Good Shepherd afforded her the support of His Grace. She conversed with much composure about her approaching dissolution. On the day before her death, though she was too weak to express but a few brief thoughts, her mind was in a state of perfect peace.

Calmly she left us for the arms of her precious Savior. She sleeps beside her father in Madison, Ga.

Her funeral services were held on Monday, Nov. 25th, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of her father, where she was laid to rest in the family vault. Her remains were accompanied by a large number of friends, and her funeral services were held at the residence of her father, where she was laid to rest in the family vault. Her remains were accompanied by a large number of friends, and her funeral services were held at the residence of her father, where she was laid to rest in the family vault.